

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1861.

Congress.-The Senate, yesterday, reconsidered the motion by which Mr. Clark's resolutions were substituted for those of Mr. Crittenden, and made the subject a special order for Monday next. The Kansas bill was, also, debated and at an early hour the body went into executive session. The House concluded the debate upon the Army Appropriation bill, and passed that mea-

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings of the Senate, on Thursday, were not important. The resolutions of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, with the ing tute submitted by Mr. Paxton; the pan tion submitted by Mr. August (on the same subject;) a communication from the Executive, embracing some coercion resolves of the Black Republican Legislature of New York, and a report by Mr. Johnson from the Committee on Federal Relations, were laid on the table. The House of Delegates passed the preamble and resolutions presented by the Joint Committee on State and Federal Relations.

Rev. Doct. Breckinridge (uncle to the Vice-President,) in a recent discourse, said: "We have seen constitutional government, both in its essence and in its form trampled under foot by the convention of South Carolina, and all the powers of sovereignty itself, both ordinary and extraordinary. assumed by it in such a manner that life liberty, and property have no more security in South Carolina than any where under Heaven where absolute despotism, or absolute anarchy prevails, except in the personal character of the gentlemen who hold the power. We have seen that small community prepar ing to treat with foreign nations, and, if need he, introducing foreign armies into this country; headlong in her career, she disdains all council, scorns all entreaty, and treats all ties, all recollection, all existing engagements and obligations, as if her ordinance of secession had not only denation- head in battle. alized that community, but had extinguished all its past existence!

All should not be abandoned as lost, says the National Intelligencer, because no party to this contest can succeed in procuring acquiescence to the whole schedule of Constitutional and legislative arrangements deemed by each adequate and necessary to effect a pacification of the sections on the question of slavery. The Richmond Whig says: "We have no doubt that the whole controversy between the North and South could be settled, satisfactorily and permanently, within ten day's time, if the people themselves could have a fair opportunity of acting on the subject. The miserable and selfish politicians of the land, having brought the present alarming trouble upon the country, alone stand in the way of an honorable and peaceful adjustment. Let the people rise in the might and majesty of their strength, and put down the politicians, and take their own affairs into their own hands."

Every effort now made to prevent further secession, by a satisfactory adjustment of difficulties, and by a magnanimous and honorable rendition of justice, and a return to the principles of the Constitution, is so much gained for the cause of a restoration of the Union as it was, and as it was intended to be by the illustrious patriots who established our government. The South only asks for RIGHT and JUSTICE-these obtained, up would go again, we believe, after a short interval, floating high in the breeze, the glorious old flag, without a star blotted out, or a star erased. Those who desire Disunion, per se-irrespective of justice being done or luture guarantees given, -- we believe, are in a minority in every State in the South, except South Carolina.

The Southern extremists and the Northern fanatics are exerting themselves to defeat every project that is brought before Congress for the purpose of harmonizing our national troubles. Like the editors of the New York Tribune and the Charleston Mercury, they are opposed to all compromise, and stand ready to plunge the county into civil war if that result can by any possibility be accomplished. Washington is not the place to look at, for hope of a restoration of the Union, and peace and harmony. The people, and especially the people of the Border States must be the pacificators.

Whatever may be the final issue of the present complications, all who wish to save or restore the Union must always hold in affectionate remembrance the name of J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. The sight of his now time-worn and care-worn face, is enough to show the deep anxiety that oppresses | ma. him, and the labor he undergoes in the cause of peacefully upholding the government and | ton is making a gallant fight for the Union. union of his country. Honor to a noble patriot and statesman!

The New York Tribune states that Lincoln is opposed to making any "concessions." So much the worse for him, if not for the country. On the other hand, the New York Herald says that Mr. Seward | tween the two sections within less than spoke the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln, and | thirty days. The politicians at Washington, at the latter is not an impracticable

We are indebted to the Delegate from this county for copies of State Documents. Also, to various members of Congress, for public documents, speeches, &c.

A meeting will be held on Monday next, (Court-day) at Culpeper C. H. for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent Culpeper in the State Convention,

The official Prussian Gazette announces and dangers that beset us, and restoring and without the least color of truth. Lieuthat the Prince Regent assumes the reigns of Government as King William V.

A second edition of Bishop Meade's "Old to be published.

NEWS OF THE DAY. To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

J. R. Hamilton, who resigned the position of First Lieutenant in the United States Navy, to enter the service of South Carolina, publishes in the Mercury an address to the long delayed from motives of peace and humanity, is necessary to the honor and safety of South Carolina, and that in this work the of the sons of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama

The people of Alleghany county, Md., without distinction of party, assembled in Convention on Thursday, at Cumberland, to the number of from three to four thousand. Great enthusiasm prevailed, the universal sentiment being in favor of the preservation of the Union. A series of resolutions were also unanimously adopted endorsing Major Anderson, favoring the Crittenden resolutions, or any other measures that may tend | ing frontiers, after many waverings and conto the preservation of the Union.

The New York papers mention a rumor that James E. Kerrigan, member of Congress elect from that city, is to be arrested on a charge of treason, under the recent charge of Judge Smalley. The charge of treason grows out of the allegation that he is secretly organizing a military company to go to South Carolina, from which State Mr. K. returned a few days ago, after a

The Charlottesville Review says :- Ex-Secretary Floyd addressed the citizens of Charlottesville, in the Hall, on Wednesday night. He was followed by Senator Brown. of Miss., who distinctly announced that he was not for reconstruction. He desired the South always to remain a separate and independent Government. These gentlemen were subsequently entertained at a supper by their political friends.

It is now said that, the President has takn his position in regard to the affairs in Charleston, and has deliberately made up his mind as to the course he intends to pursue, and under no circumstance will he surrender Fort Sumter to the authorities of South Carolina. Unless the surrender is made, Col. Hayne says oceans of blood will

Kellogg, Roberts, and Stebbins, charged with robbing Adams' Express, on the New Haven Railroad, of \$40,000, in April last, by throwing from the train, and subsequenty plundering an iron safe in which the money was contained, were on Tuesday last convicted of the crime at Bridgeport, Con-

Capt. W. B. Shubrick, late of the United States navy, died at Pendleton, S. C., on Monday last. He entered the service June 20th, 1806, and resigned his commission recently to take service under his native State. He had seen much service, having received several dangerous wounds in the face and

Rev. Dr. Whittingham, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of tive here and to the manor born"-I would Maryland, has writen a letter to Gov. Hicks, sustaining him in his course. Originally designed only as a private expression of sympathy and support, Bishop Whitting- | the old? Could you employ profitably two hunham has consented to its public use at the solicitation of Governor Hicks.

The New York Courier des Etats Unis, in a recent number, contains a letter from an old officer of the French army, in which the writer predicts that, on a dissolution of the Union, the present Emperor of the French will make an attempt to recover

The Savannah Republican announces that in consequence of the obstructions in Charleston harbor, the steamers formerly plying between that port and New York will hereafter go to Savannah, and have their cargoes transported to Charleston, over the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

They have set a good example at Bath, Me., says the Boston Post of the 16th. Two hundred and fifty have voted in favor of a repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, to ninety-seven in the negative. At least one half of those in the affirmative were Republicans.

Floods have occurred in the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, interrupting telegraphic communications south of Nashville. There are no means of ascertaining the damage done at present, or how long the interruption | his administration of the Federal Govern-

It is certain that Governor Curtin of Pa. will send an Embassy to Maryland. Mr. Robert Palmer, Speaker of the Senate, and Gideon J. Ball, of Erie, from the House, are to visit Governor Hicks.

Secession is at a stand still in Alabama. The members of the Convention from the Northern part of the State have refused to ign the Ordinance of Secession unless the period for its going into operation is postponed until the 4th of March.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has unanimously passed a series of resolutions approving the course of Major Anderson and Governor Hicks, and pledging to Maryland the fellowship and support

A Northern exchange says that the editor of the Charleston Mercury, who writes its fierce disunion articles, is one Gordon, a na-South but two years.

The schooners Allen B. Terry, of New Haven, and Pauline, of Newbern, N. C. have been seized for violations of the Virginia inspection laws. They are in charge of the city sergeant at Norfolk.

At Mobile, Jan. 15, the collector refused to honor the federal drafts until orders have been received from the Governor of Alaba-

Advices from Texas show that Sam Hous-

The People Against the Politicians.

We have never entertained the slightest doubt that if the voice of the people could be fairly heard in this time of our trouble, there would be a satisfactory and permanent settlement of existing differences beand all over the land, have shown them

selves unequal to the pressing exigencies of the hour. Instead of banishing all personal and party considerations and looking the danger squarely in the face, and devising a mode of honorable adjustment, they have only shut their eyes and cars and folded their arms in listless indifference, and permitted the storm to rage with increasing fierceness with each succeeding day. The politicians, then, are incompe-

gency.-Rich. Whig.

General Scott's Views. Views suggested by the imminent danger (October

29, 1860) of a disruption of the Union by the se-cession of one or more of the Southern States. To save time the right of secession may be conceded and instantly balanced by the correlative right, on the part of the Federal Government, against an interior State or States, naval officers of Southern birth, assuring to re establish by force, if necessary, its forthem that the reduction of Fort Sumter, too mer continuity of territory .- [Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, last chapter.]

But break this glorious Union by what- prior to that time, and for the year 1860, I ever line or lines that political madness may blood of her children will mingle with that | contrive, and there would be no hope of reuniting the fragments except by the laceraand Georgia, now anxiously waiting for the | tion and despotism of the sword. To effect such result the intestine wars of our Mexican neighbors would, in comparison with cars, sink into mere child's play.

A smaller evil would be to allow the fragments of the great Republic to form themselves into new Confederacies, probably four. All the lines of demarcation between the new Unions cannot be accurately drawn in advance, but many of them approximately may. Thus, looking to natural boundaries and commercial affinities, some of the follow-

fliets, might perhaps become acknowledged 1. The Potomac river and the Chesapeake Bay to the Atlantic. 2. From Maryland, along the crest of the Alleghany (perhaps the Blue Ridge) range of mountains, to some point in the coast of Florida. 3. The line from say the head of the Potomac to the west or northwest, which it will be most difficult to settle. 4. The crest of the Rocky Moun-

The Southeast Confederacy would, in all human probability, in less than five years after the rupture, find itself bounded by the first and second lines indicated above, the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, with its capital at say Columbia, South Carolina. The country between the second, third, and fourth of those lines would, beyond a doubt, in about the same time, constitute another Confederacy, with its capital at probably Alton or Quincy, Illinois. The boundaries of the Pacific Union are the most definite of all, and the remaining States would constitute the Northeast Confederacy, with its capital at Albany.

It, at the first thought, will be considered strange that seven Slaveholding States and parts of Virginia and Florida should be placed (above) in a new Confederacy with Onio. Indiana, Illinois, &c. But, when the overwhelming weight of the great Northwest is taken in connexion with the laws of trade, contiguity of territory, and the comparative indifference to freesoil doctrines on the part of Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, it is evident that but little if any coercion, beyond moral force, would be needed to embrace them; and I have omitted the temptation of the unwasted public lands which would fall entire to this Confederacy -an appanage (well husbanded) sufficient for many generations. As to Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi, they would not stand out a month. Louisiana would coalesce without much solicitation, and Alabama, with West Florida, would be conquered the first winter, from the absolute need of Pensacola for a naval depot.

If I might presume to address the South, and particularly dear Virginia-being "naaffectionately ask, will not your slaves be less secure and their labor less profitable under the new order of things than under dred slaves in all Nebraska, or five hundred in all New Mexico? The right, then, to take them thither would be a barren right. And is it not wise to

"Rather bear the ills we have Than fly to others that we know not of?"

The Declaration of Independence proclaims and consecrates the same maxim: "Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long the Louisiana country ceded by the first established should not be changed for light and transient causes." And Paley, too, lays down as a fundamental maxim of statesmanship, "never to pursue national honor as distinet from national interest;" but adds :-"This rule acknowledges that it is often necessary to assert the honor of a nation for the sake of its interests.'

The excitement that threatens secession is caused by the near prospect of a Republican's election to the Presidency. From a sense of propriety, as a soldier, I have taken no part in the pending canvass, and, as always heretofore, mean to stay away from the polls. My sympathies, however, are with the Ball and Everett ticket. With Mr. Lincoln I have had no communication whatever, direct or indirect, and have no recollection of ever having seen his person; but cannot believe any unconstitutional violence, or breach of law, is to be apprehended from

From a knowledge of our Southern popula tion, it is my solemn conviction that there is some danger of an early act of rashness preliminary to secession, viz: the seizure of some or all of the following posts: Forts have been selected for the mission. They Jackson and St. Philip, in the Mississippi, below New Orleans, both without garrisons; Ft. Morgan, below Mobile, without a garrison, Forts Pickens and McRee, Pensacola harbor, with an insufficient garrison for one; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, without a garrison; Forts Moultrie and Samter, Charleston harbor, the former with an insufficient garrison, and the latter without any; and Fort Monroe. Hampton reads, without a sufficient garrison. In my opinion all these works should be immediately so garrisoned as to make any

attempt to take any one of them, by surprise or coup de main, ridiculous. With the army faithful to its allegiance and the navy probably equally so, and with a Federal Executive, for the next twelve months, of firmness and moderation, which the country has a right to exless than firmness-there is good reason to hope tive of Massachusetts, who has been in the that the danger of secession may be made to pass away without one conflict of arms, one execution,

> or one arrest for treason. In the mean time it is suggested that exports should remain as free as at present; all duties, however, on imports, collected, (ontside of the cities, 2) as such receipts would be needed for the national debt, invalid pensions, &c., and only articles contraband of war be refused admittance .-But eventhis refusal would be unnecessary, as the egoing views eschew the idea of invading a se-

OCTOBER 29,-1860. WINFIELD SCOTT.

*In forts or on board ships-of-war. The great aim and

Light General Scott's respects to the Secretary of War That a copy of his "Views, &c." was dispatched to the Pre-General 8, would be happy if the latter could

Notomac south, was not within the scope of General S.'s pro-It is his opinion that instructions should be given, at once

Narrows,) one at Pittsionry, one at Augusta, Ga., and on at Baton Rouge—in all five companies, only, within reach to garrison or reinforce the forts mentioned in the "Views." He is, however, not without hope that all dangers and difficulties will pass away without leaving a scar or painful

The Secretary's most obedient servant, October 30, 1800.

All the rumors of mutiny or disaffection tent to the task of dissipating the troubles among Anderson's command are fabricated permanent peace and harmony to the countemants Hall and Talbot, who are just from about fifty in number offered their services amended by making the Commissioners subtry; and the only hope left is for the peo- Fort Sumter, speak in the highest terms of this morning, to the Government, in a pe- ject to the control of the General Assembly ple themselves to take the matter into the devotion and affection of the garrison to tition addressed to a member of the House or Convention. The resolutions of the Joint their own hands, and act with the prompt- their commander, and the expressed willing Representatives, on the single condition Committee, as adopted by the House, read Churches, Ministers, and Families," is about ness and decision that become the emerness and desire of every man to share his that protection be given to their wives and as follows: fate, whatever it may be.

Letter from Loudoun County. Correspondence of the Alexandria Guzette. LEESBURG, VA., Jan. 16 .- On comparing the register of births and deaths with the census returns, I find there has been great inaccuracy in one or the other of them, or else a very large emigration from our county, in ten years past. The registry com-

estimate them: Deaths. Slave. Free. 200 200 206 217 174 $200 \\ 200 \\ 197$ 413 $\frac{159}{162}$ 129130 70 est.

menced with 1853, and for the two years

The excess of the births of free persons white and colored) over their deaths is 2368, and of those of slaves over their deaths is

The population of the county of Loudoun in 1869 is, free, 16,307; slave, 5,505; in 1850 it was, free, 15,158; slave, 5,273; increase of free blacks, 1,149, or 7½ per cent; increase of slaves, 232 or 44 per cent. Were we isolated, the increase would have

been in free persons 2,368, or 154 per cent. and in slaves 979, or 19 per cent. The number of free persons who have left our county in ten years, is 1.219, or nearly 122 each year, and the number of slaves

I suppose that not over 67 slaves have escaped in that time, and putting them, they being generally men and women, at \$1,000, will show a loss in ten years of fugitive slaves of \$67,000, or \$6,700 each year .-"Hine illae lachuymae," hence these complaints we so justly make against the personalliberty bills of the Northern States.

If any county in Pennsylvania should lose annually 67 horses, worth \$100 each, there would be a hue and cry against any State even incidentally protecting horse thieves, such as the world never heard. I suppose the 680 slaves who have gone South, would average here about \$700, and we thus find \$476,000 brought into the county in ten years from the sale of slaves.

I understand that John Janney, John A. Carter, Gen. Asa Rogers and Col. Lorman Chancellor, will be candidates for the Convention from this county. These are all conservative men, and the majority for referring the work of the Convention to the people will be very large.

Our people are for the Union, as long as hey can possibly think fair protection will be given to their rights in it; and if these are refused, then they are for a plunge into the dark abyss of disunion, even risking all its unknown and inconceivable horrors.

Mr. Seward's speech is considered by many s giving evidence of a disposition to do us "majestic Clay" would have made. Yours, ALIQUIS.

Letter from Washington.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Guzette. Washington, Jan. 18.—The Senate today, reconsidered by a vote of 27 to 24, its action of a few days ago, adopting the resolutions of Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, instead of those of Mr. Crittenden. This brings the whole subject up again before the body. and we sincerely trust that a better spirt in connection with it will be manifested.

whom it is understood Senators Dixon, Anthony, and other New England leaders conthe Crittenden amendment as a final resort strife. to the settlement of our pending troubles, Island and Connecticut having made their to the two Houses of the General Assembly individual record, now intend turning their attention from local politics to the great in- terror in freemen. JOHN LETCHER. terests of the country. They will support the plan offered by the patriotic old statesman | ing documents were laid on the table and

from Kentucky. We are informed, and we are not surprised, that Gov. Fitzpatrick, Senator from Ala- | made their report. (See proceedings of the bama, disapproves the hasty action of his House of Delegates.) State-for notwithstanding telegraphic dismembers of the State Convention. No other | that body. public man has more earnestly and sincerely | A reslution was offered, and a committee destroy the Union for the sake of its destruc- the Northwestern Bank of Virginia and its tion, than Senator F., and his course is ap-

preciated and deservedly praised. Information has been received here that the South Carolina authorities have entire- | Faitfax, in reference to the condition of State ly changed their course towards Major An- and Federal affairs, and asking the Legislalerson and his command. Fresh provisions, | ture to devise some plan by which the Union free intercourse with the city, and their may be preserved. Referred.

mails, are no longer withheld from them. Many bids have been offered for the five million loan. They will be opened on Saturday. The bulk of the loan will probably be | tions made the following report, which, on taken at eight per cent.

The Democratic State Convention of Illinois met at Springfield, on Wednesday, ninety-three counties of the State being represened. The proceedings were harmonious, and a series of resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote. These resolutions declare among other things-That it is the prempting of patriotism and the dictate of wisdom to make an earnest effort to save the pect-moderation being an element of power net | Union by conciliation and concession; therefore, in a spirit of compromise, we are willing to accept the amendments to the Consti. tution proposed in the United States Senate by Senator Douglas, Senator Crittenden, the Border State proposition, or any other whereby harmony may be restored between the

people of the different sections of the country. We deny the constitutional right of any State to secode from the Union; and are equally opposed to nullification at the North and secession at the South, That in the opinion of this Convention the employment of military force by the Federal Government object of this plan was to gain time—say eight or ten months—to await expected measures of conciliation on the part of the North, and the subsidence of angry feelings in the opposite number. settlement of the fearful issnes now pending

before the country. RETURN OF THE BROOKLYN .- This war steamer arrived in Hampton Roads late last Monday night, coming to anchor near e substituted for the former.
It will be seen that the "Views" only apply to a case of Fort Monroe. Many stories respecting her ossion that makes a gap in the present Union. The fall-ing off (say) of Texas, or of all the Arlantic States, from the visit in the neighborhood of Charleston have been already made up and circulated, none | tion of the Joint Committee: of them, we take it, authoritative. In fact | Resolved, That in the opinion of this Gen-Carolina at this time, though it is thought of power in the government itself as to se to Fort Sumter from Old Point by the upon the reserved rights of either. Government vessel named above. What Rejected-ayes 52, noes 83. grounds there are for such a supposition is | A vote being demanded on the commit-

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Thursday, bills were reported for the relief of John W. G. Smith, of Rockingham county; and a bill to protect the interests of the Commonwealth and other stockholders of internal improvement companies in this State from injurious com-

Mr. August, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill legalizing the purchase of arms by the counties of the State, and authorizing levies by the Courts for that purpose.

The rules having been suspended, the bill was passed to its third reading, when Mr. Thomas, of Fairfax, offered an amendment as an independent section, providing that the counties and corporations accepting the provisions of the bill shall preserve the

plied for by the proper authority. The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Executive, as fol-

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, January 17, 1861. Gentlemen of the Senate

and House of Delegates: I have received a communication from His Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of New York, enclosing a preamble and resolu-tions adopted by the Legislature of that

The first resolution declares "that the Legislature of New York" tender to the President of the United States "whatever aid, in men and money, he may require to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government."

This I understand to be a declaration of their readiness and willingness to sacrifice who have gone is 747; or nearly 75 each the men and money of that State, in the effort to corree the slaveholding States to submission to Federal authority. The Goveror and Legislature of New York ought to know that the sword has never reconciled differences of opinion. Military coercion can never perpetuate the existence of this Union. When the affections of the people are withdrawn from the Government, an attempt at coercion can have no other effect than to exasperate, the people threatened to be coerced. Blood, shed in civil strife, can only earlich the soil that must speedily produce "a harvest of wee."

I cannot suppose, from what has occurred, that the President of the United States would be inclined to adopt a policy which he must see and know could not fail to result in bloodshed. I am satisfied that prudence and patriotism would induce him to reiect all counsels and measures, which would be calculated to bring about so great a calamity. I have no idea, therefore, that he will accept the tender which has been so inopportunely and so ostentatiously para-

ded before the country. Nothing that has occurred in the progress of this controversy has been worse timed and less excusable. If the Governor and the Legislature of New York desire to pre serve the Union, a tender of men and money under the promptings of passion, prejudice and excitement, will not produce the ustice, and as having "done all the good he result. At a time when the horizon is overcould" with the hope that "all the good he cast with clouds, when darkness and gloom would" will be accomplished in some way, are gathering close around us, and when we But it is not a manly sacrifice, such as the behold nothing but danger on all sides, thority of the Federal Government. people. They ought at least to refrain from adding fuel to the flame that burns with utmost intensity now. It would have been far better that these resolutions had never been adopted.

In 1798 and 1799 the action of Virginia was marked by caimness, dignity and an carnest desire to preserve the Union, without prejudice to the rights of the States. No feeling of resentment towards the other States was manifested by those great men in that day of peril and trial. No effort was made to produce estrangement between the It was rumored that Senator Wilson, with different sections of the country, or to inflame popular prejudice. Their example is worthy of imitation when events are hurrying cur, has signified his willingness to vote for us on so rapidly into the dangers of civil

Nothing but a sense of duty has induced and that he and the Senators from Rhode | me to transmit the preamble and resolutions The threat which is conveyed can inspire no On motion, the Message and accompany

> ordered to be printed. The Joint Committee on Federal Relations

Mr. Claiborne announced that he would patches to the contrary-the ordinance of move on friday, that the resolutions from secession of Alabama has been signed by the the Legislature of New York be returned to

condemeed the course of those who seek to appointed to bring in a bill for the relief of branches. Mr. Thomas, presented the proceedings of

a meeting of a large number of citizens of In the House of Delegates, Mr. Barbour, from the Joint Committee on Federal Rela-

his motion, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed: Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, the propositions embraces in the resolutions presented to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, con

stitute the basis of such an adjustment of the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of this Confederacy, as would be accepted by the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That one Commissioner to the Gov rument of the United States, and one Commis sioner to the State of South Carolina and the oth er States that have seceded, or shall secede, be appointed by a joint vote of the General Assem with instructions respectfully to request the President of the United States and the authoritie of such States to agree to abstain pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of thi General Assembly from any and all acts calcula ted to produce a collision of arms between the States and the Government of the United States

Mr. Tomlin offered a substitute for the foregoing, and for the Treport of the Joint Committee on the State and Federal Relations," made in the House on Tuesday last, which, together with Mr. Barbour's resolutions, were laid on the table and ordered to

On motion, the House proceeded to consider the "report of the Joint Committee on State and Federal Relations," made on Tues-Mr. Newton offered a substitute for the

preamble of the committee's report, which the House refused to adopt. Mr. Seddon, of Stafford, then offered the following as a substitute for the first resolu-

Monroe, to be on their guard against surprises and comps de main. As to regular approaches meting can be said or object of the Administration was not to make a this time, without volunteers.

Late TICLES at prices, to suit the times, at No. 88, when the darkest hour of our flag in the we are able to say positively, that her mis- eral Assembly; no reconstruction of the one, at this time, without volunteers.

There is one (regular) company at Boston, one here, (at the make a naval demonstration against South tory, which will not so re-adjust the balance in some quarters that reinforcement, in the cure to each section a self protective power eneral Scott is all solicitude for the safety of the Union. | shape of troops, provisions, &c , will be sent | against any invasion, by the Federal Union,

> beyond our ken. - Portsm'h. Transcript, 16th. | tee's report, the preamble was adopted viva roce; the 1st resolution by a vote of 116 The Charleston correspondent of the New | ayes to 19 nays; the second and third with-York Tribune says:-"A body of black men, out objection; the fourth resolution was

> > I Whereas, It is the deliberate opinion of

the General Assembly of Virginia that unless the unhappy controversy, which now divides the States of this confederacy, shall be satisfactorily adjusted, a dissolution of sembly, representing the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, is desirous of emfinal effort to restore the Union and the Con-

Therefore, Resolved, That on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, an invitation is hereby extended to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies, in the spirit in which the Constitution was oriarms received, and return them when apginally formed, and consistently with its Convention, and that doubt is sufficient to principles, so as to afford to the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint unquestionably eligible. I may be permitcommissioners, to meet on the 4th day of ted to add that the county of Fauquier, con-February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virgin- devotion to the honor and rights of the State ia, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment.

Resolved, That five commissioners be appointed by the General Assembly, whose tuty it shall be to repair to the city of Washngton, on the day designated in the foregoing resolution, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed by any of the States, in accordance with the foregoing invitation.

Resolved, That if said commissioners, after full and free conference, shall agree upon any plan of adjustment requiring amendments of the Federal Constitution, for the further security of the rights of the people of the slaveholding States, they be requested to communicate the proposed amendments to Congress, for the purpose of having the same submitted by that body, according to the forms of the Constitution, to the several States for ratification.

Resolved, That if said commissioners cannot agree on such adjustment, or, if agreeing, Congress shall refuse to submit for ratification such amendments as may be proposed, then the commissioners of this State | condition of Virginia in case of dissolution, and shall immediately communicate the result to the Executive of this commonwealth, to be by him laid before the convention of the people of Virginia and the General Assembly: Provided, That said commissioners be meet the dangers which attend it. In the exersubjected at all times to the control of the cise of an undoubted and inherent right, the peo-General Assembly, or if in session, to that of the State Convention.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, the propositions embraced in the resolutions presented to the Senate of the United States, by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, constitute the basis of seem most likely to effect their safety and happisuch an adjustment as would be accepted by the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved. That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forthwith telegraphed to the Executives of the several States. The Speaker presented a special message

from the Governor, enclosing a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York, tendering to the President of the United States whatever aid in men and money he may require to enable | General Government, especially in the hands of him to enforce the laws and uphold the au-The Message and accompanying resolu-

is expected from the representatives of the tions were read, when, on motion of Mr. Anderson. Resolved, That the Governor of Virginia

New York to the Executive of that State, with the request that no such resolutions be again sent to this General Assembly. Bills were reported appropriating \$1,000,-000 for the defence of the Commonwealth,

and for refunding to Louisa Hunter of Alex-

andria county, taxes improperly paid. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. FREDERICKSBURG, VA., BY WILLIAM B. JOHNSON. THIS INSTITUTION will be opened for boarders on the 1st of February next, (1861.)

The number of boarders is limited to twenty. TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS. inglish branches ..: Ancient and modern languages, (each) .. Music, Instrumental and Vocal, (each)... Board, including fuel, light and washing 100 Ornamental work at the usual rates, and no

The Principal and his wife, both Virginians, have had many years experience in the management and education of youth, of both sexes, in

For further information, address at Fredericks-WM. B. JOHNSON. REFERENCES. Douglas Jordon, esq., Fredericksburg. A. K. Phillips,

Samuel J Daniel, " Judge J. T. Lomax and John Coakley, of Fredricksburg. William H. McFarland, esq., Richmond. Joseph R. Anderson, J. Adams Smith, Geo. and Wm. Gwathmey Andrew Johnston. J. Randolph Tucker. Pater V. Daniel. John B. Young, Lyttleton Wickham. Rev. Geo. Woodbridge, Judge Wm Robertson, Charlottesville. Prof. S. Maupin, University of Virginia.

Judge L. P. Thompson, Staunton.

A H. H. Stuart, esq., Hugh Sheffey. N. P. Catlett. Col. John B. Baldwin,

Rev. R. H. Phillips, Virginia Military Institute. Col. F. Smith, Virginia Military Institute, Lex-

Major Thomas II. Williamson, Virginia Milimy Institute, Lexington. John Chapman, esq., Orange C. H. John Willis. Peyton Grymes, " B. Johnson Barbour, csq., Barboursville. James Ranson. Charlestown. " Old Church, Hanover. H. B. Tomlin. Gen. John H. Cocke, Fluvanna County. Dr. C. C. Cocke, J. R. Bryan, esq., Hickory Fork, Gloucester. Wood Bouldin, esq., Charlotte C. H. " Mt. Laurel, Halifax. Pike Powers. Dr. Thomas Pretlow, Jerusalem, Southampton.

Dr. Alex. Thom, Eastville, Northampton, Asher W. Gray, esq., Alexandria. Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Washington. Alfred Chapman, esq., Dr. Peter H. Heiskell. Dr. Solon Borland, Memphis, Tennessec. Judge E. H. English, Little Rock, Arkansas. Albert Pike, esa. Col. John Baker Thompson, Little Rock, Ark. James Temple Doswell, esq , New Orleans. Alex. Walker, esq., (of the Delta.) New Orleans.

NEW LISBON FEMALE INSTITUTE. THE next session begins February 1st, at which I time I should be glad to have the remaining tacancies filled. TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS. Board and tuition, (embracing English, Latin,

Fredericksburg, Va., jan 19-202m

Greek and French.).....

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for eash. Call and see, DEAS .- We have just received our first supply of Landreth's Extra Early Peas. Orders hal better be sent early, as the supply is limited. LEADBEATER & CO., Nos. 5 & 7 S. Fairfax st.

EGARS .- A lot of Genuine Segars, received ond for sale by LEADBEATER & CO. Nos. 5 & 7 S Fairfax st. LMANACS FOR 1861, for gratuitous distri-A bution. Apply to

LEADBEATER & CO., Nos. 5 & 7 S. Fairfax-sts. 100 GROSS MATCHES will arrive in the H. Dulany, esq., as a candidate to represent the County of Fairfax in the State Convention, to as-

WARRENTON, FAUQUIER COUNTY, Jan. 17 -The Gazette of to-day, contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Markham, in the Union is inevitable; and the General As- this county, on the 14th inst., nominating Robt. E. Scott, esq., and myself as candi dates for the State Convention, to be held on ploying every reasonable means to avert so the 13th of February. Grateful for the dire a calamity, and determined to make a manifestation of confidence, I am neverthe less constrained by a sense of propriety, t stitution, in the spirit in which they were decline the nomination. The 15th Sec. established by the fathers of the Republic: the 6th article of the Constitution of the State declares that "no Judge during his term of service shall hold any other office, appointment, or public trust, and the acceptance thereof shall vacate his Judicial office, nor shall be during such term or within one year thereafter be eligible to any political office." This provision raises a doubt (at least) as to the eligibility of a Judge to a seat in the determine my action. I cannot consent to accept a nomination for any post unless I am tains within her borders, a population whose is not surpassed by that of any other county. and she will select as her representatives in Convention, men of unquestioned ability and patriotism, whose efforts will be directed to

Letter from J. W. Tyler.

replace the lost columns of our national edifice, or failing in this, will take prempt and energetic action to vindicate the safety and the institutions of our beloved Common. wealth. Respectfully your obedient servant, J. W. TYLER. A CARD .- In response to the solicitation numerous friends, I had determined to offer myself as a candidate for the Convention, as one of the representatives of Fauquier County, and so said to many of them in conversation. But on more mature reflection as to the inevitable conflict of the canvass and the session of that body, with my private and professional engagements, I have determined not to be a candidate for that position My fellow citizens will parden me, however, for the expression of some brief sentiments upon the vital questions to be acted on by the Convention, The occasion which calls this body together, is one of momentous importance, involving no less than the perpetuity of our federal relations, the

the lives and fortunes of her citizens. Without dealing in abstract questions arising under our Federal Government, or the causes which have led to the present crisis, we are called upon to look the fact of revolution full in the face, and to ple of four Southern States, have determined in their sovereign capacity, "to alter or to abolish" their existing Federal relations, under the belief that they have become destructive of the great ends of government as to them; and they claim it as their right to terminate or to institute anew those relations in such manner "as to them shall ness." Events are transpiring which clearly show that all the Southern States must and will take eoguizance of this movement and participate in its action. I do not hesitate to say that in my humble opinion, Virginia should take immediate steps to unite herself with her Southern sisters. and to share their fate, whether for weal or woe. Do not understand me to say that I am hostile to the present Union, and feel no wish to preserve it. Far from it. But I cannot consent to preserve it by submitting to the coercion and subjugation of any Southern State by the military power of the

those who have produced the grievances of which

we complain. tain the ends of our government, or preserve our blessed country from the horrors of dissolution and civil war. It would but aggravate the evil. It would give false hopes to the North and postpone return the resolutions of the Legislature of indefinitely the chances of a peaceful result. To preserve the Union, Virginia must unite with her Southern sisters, and be prepared to propose terms of further Union or meet the results of disagreement and disunion. She must meet in council and share the destiny of the South; for to the South and to the entire South, she is indissolubly connected by her position, her interests, her honor, and her domestic institutions. When every effort shall have been made that a patriot should make to preserve the institutions of our common country, by securing to the South ample and full guaranties on all the subjects of which she has such just cause of complaint, and those efforts fail in their object, then Virginia, by the immediate action of her Convention, will be in a condition to shape the policy of the Southern States, and secure a united South, perhaps under her own flag, and to compel a peaceful separation, or defy the assaults of her adversaries. Any nearer indication of a definite line of policy can only be approached now, by stating that the amendments proposed by Mr. Crittenden, and sustained by Mr. Hunter, should be received as the basis of a final adjustment. I discard as utterly untenable the idea that a citizen of Virginia in obeying her commands can commit treason. Allegiance is due for protection granted. The citizens of Virginia owe allegiance to the federal government by virtue of the permission of the State government, when by convention she ratified the Constitution. When Virginia, by her Convention, withdraws that permission and demands the undivided allegiance of her citizens, it is their duty to obey, and they are protected from the penalties of treason from the

fact, that they act under the orders of a government, having the right and power to demand their obedience. But whether treason or not I should have no hesitation in sharing the fate of my Southern brethren, in the common defense of our rights and liberties. The exigencies of the occasion when the convention meets must control the action of your representatives, but should no change occur for the

better, I can see no other resource or safety, for

the Union for Virginia, or a united South than in

the course indicated. Respectfully, your obedient servant. B. H. SHACKELFORD. PARIS, FAUQUIER Co., VA., Jan. 17, 1861. ROBERT E SCOTT & W. WINTER PAYNE: Gents:-We, the undersigned, citizens of the County of Fauquier, irrespective of party, respeetfully and cordially solicit your consent to repesent the County in the State Convention called o convene in the City of Richmond, on the 13th day of February, 1861. Feeling entire confi-dence in your experience, discretion, and judgment, we earnestly desire you to accede to our request, and express your willingness to serve us in the Convention, at as early a day as practicable, and oblige your Fellow-Citizens. Enoch O'Rear,

G. W. Bartlett. N. W. Rogers, Thomas Barber. Morris Taylor, Abner Ferguson, R. E. Priest, W. W. Rogers, Alban S. Payne, Joseph S. Zea. W. G. Byrd Thomas W. Glasscock, B. M. Laws, Peter Hartman. Simeon Hanes.

John I. Edmonds, John Boley, Henry Evans, James Ferguson, Samuel Evans, jr. Nimrod Glasscock, T. R. Wilson, H. W. Kenester, James M. Rice. James W. Walker. [Warrenton Whig and Flag of '98 copy.] ian 19--1t

J. P. Marshall,

J. P. Evans,

A. H. Settle,

John Carr,

J.K. Bradfield,

Lewis Strother

J. A. Chappelier,

TO We saw a card from our County, in the olumns of the Gazette, a short time since, recommending to the people of our Senatorial district Mr. John S. Buckner as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of Virginia. Not wishing or desiring to prejudice the claim or claims of any of our many leserving sons, but as we are a portion of those interested in the selection of a candidate, we beg leave to bring to the notice of the voters a gentleman in every way well qualified by service in the lower branch of our legislature, as well as good general information, and above and beyond all, a long and faithful servitude to his party. He bore goods at prices to suit the times. Great bargains, From the outlines we have given, to those familiar with the politics of our County, we need not mention his name, but for fear that some may not recognise the person, we name Mr. W. B. HACKLEY, as the person above all others, upon the score of justice, fair dealing, fair play, and eminent abilities, as entitled to your nomination and hearty support, and would be glad to see our choice made

> and its honors are due to our gallant County. MANY VOTERS. Rappahannock County, jan 19-1t We are authorized to announce WILLIAX I. HERRING, semble on the 13th of February.

the choice of our district and party. We have no

objection to urge against the present incumbent,

but think with many others that the nomination

Royal street, Alex'a. | Fairfax County, jan 19-eoth